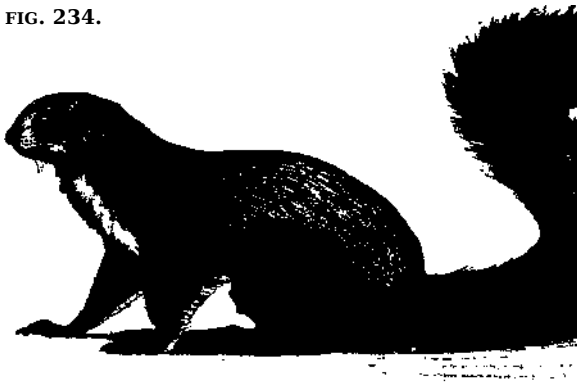
the genus. The-Alpine Marmot, *A. marmotta,* is familiar to most persons. The animal lives high up in the Alps, and when danger threatens it gives vent to a shrill whistle. It hibernates in the winter, and as many as ten to fifteen animals may be found closely packed together in a single, carefully-lined burrow.

The only other European species is *A. ~bobac,* the Siberian MaTmot, which occurs in the extreme east of Europe, and is also Asiatic. There are four ISTorth American species, including the Quebec Marmot, *A. monax.*

The genus *Pteromys* (of which the proper name, antedating

FIG. 234.



—Flying Squirrel. *Pteromys alborufus.* ×½

Ptevomys by five years, appears to be *Petaurista)* is confined to the Oriental region, where there are a dozen species or so. The limbs are united "by a parachute extending to the toes, and supported anteriorly by a cartilage attached to the wrists. There are also membranes anteriorly uniting the fore-limbs to the neck, and posteriorly uniting the hind-limbs to the root of the tail and a trifle beyond. The skull and the dental formula are as in *Sciurus,* but the pattern of the molars, which is much complicated, seems to argue a different mode of nutrition. There are twelve pairs of ribs* The large intestine (in *P. petawrista)* is very nearly as long as the small, and the caecum is also " colossal"; the measurements in an individual of the species named were: small intestine, 670 mm.; caecum, 320 mm.; large intestine, 650 mm,